

What is claimed is:

1. A polypropylene resin composition having a melt flow rate, measured at 230°C under a load of 2.16 kgf, of 70 to 120 g/10 min, a flexural modulus of 1300 to 4000 MPa and an IZOD impact strength of 30 to 100 kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, wherein the composition is obtained by adding 0.01 to 0.04 part by weight of an organic peroxide (D) to 100 parts by weight of a mixture comprising 60 to 80% by weight of a propylene-ethylene block copolymer (A) which is made up of a propylene homopolymer portion and a propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion and which satisfies requirements (A-1) through (A-5) defined below, 10 to 30% by weight of a rubber (B) which is a copolymer made up of ethylene and at least one  $\alpha$ -olefin selected from the group consisting of 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octene and which has a melt flow rate, measured at 190°C under a load of 2.16 kgf, of 2 to 10 g/10 min, and 5 to 20 parts by weight of inorganic filler (C), and kneading the combined ingredients at a temperature of 170 to 280°C, provided that each of the quantities of the propylene-ethylene block copolymer (A), the rubber (B) and the inorganic filler (C) is based on the total weight of these three ingredients:

requirement (A-1): the propylene-ethylene block copolymer has a melt flow rate, measured at 230°C under a load of 2.16 kgf, of 100 to 140 g/10 min;

requirement (A-2): the propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion has an intrinsic viscosity of 3 to 5 dl/g;

requirement (A-3): the propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion has an ethylene content of 20 to 60% by weight;

requirement (A-4): the content of the propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion is 5 to 15% by weight; and

5 requirement (A-5): the ethylene content of the propylene-ethylene block copolymer is 3 to 6.5% by weight.

2. A method for producing a polypropylene resin composition having a melt flow rate, measured at 230°C under  
10 a load of 2.16 kgf, of 70 to 120 g/10 min, a flexural modulus of 1300 to 4000 MPa and an IZOD impact strength of 30 to 100 kJ/m<sup>2</sup>, wherein the method comprises adding 0.01 to 0.04 part by weight of an organic peroxide (D) to 100 parts by weight of a mixture comprising 60 to 80% by weight of a propylene-ethylene  
15 block copolymer (A) which is made up of a propylene homopolymer portion and a propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion and which satisfies requirements (A-1) through (A-5) defined below, 10 to 30% by weight of a rubber (B) which is a copolymer made up of ethylene and at least one  $\alpha$ -olefin selected from the group  
20 consisting of 1-butene, 1-hexene and 1-octene and which has a melt flow rate, measured at 190°C under a load of 2.16 kgf, of 2 to 10 g/10 min, and 5 to 20 parts by weight of inorganic filler (C), and kneading the combined ingredients at a temperature of 170 to 280°C to form a polypropylene resin composition, provided  
25 that each of the quantities of the propylene-ethylene block copolymer (A), the rubber (B) and the inorganic filler (C) is based on the total weight of these three ingredients:

requirement (A-1): the propylene-ethylene block copolymer has a melt flow rate, measured at 230°C under a load of 2.16 kgf, of 100 to 140 g/10 min;

requirement (A-2): the propylene-ethylene random  
5 copolymer portion has an intrinsic viscosity of 3 to 5 dl/g;

requirement (A-3): the propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion has an ethylene content of 20 to 60% by weight;

requirement (A-4): the content of the propylene-ethylene random copolymer portion is 5 to 15% by weight; and

10 requirement (A-5): the ethylene content of the propylene-ethylene block copolymer is 3 to 6.5% by weight.

3. An injection molded article obtained by injection molding the polypropylene resin composition according to claim

15 1.